

CHINA'S BROKEN PROMISES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you a recent article which appeared in the magazine *The Economist* which illustrates the dangers of China's weapons proliferation. Since China's nuclear missile promotion threatens every country, it is imperative that the United States adopt policies which promote peace and not appeasement. Following is a text of the article:

CHINA'S BROKEN PROMISES: THE WORLD NEEDS TO MAKE IT KEEP THEM

When it comes to establishing a workable order out of the post-cold-war chaos, there are few more frustrating—or more important tasks than to bind China into the international game. Proud, prickly and, of late, worryingly pugnacious, China has always seen itself as an outsider. In the days when two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, competed to be the top dog, China could bend or break the rules with impunity, playing one off against the other. But now, whether it is smothering regional conflicts, or controlling the spread of missiles and weapons of mass destruction, co-operation, more than competition, is the name of the big-power game. Meanwhile, China is emerging as a more muscular power, in Asia and beyond. For both reasons, China needs to be encouraged to drop its finger-in-your-eye habit.

For a while, it seemed as though China might be preparing to do just that. Three years ago, it did a U-turn and signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). It has since committed itself, along with the other four undeclared nuclear powers, to reach a comprehensive test ban in 1996. And last year it promised America that it would henceforth observe the guidelines of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), which seeks to prevent the spread of those missiles (along with the technology and equipment to build them) whose range and payload make them capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. But look at what China does, not what it says: after seeming to accept these rules, it has bent, or broken, all of them.

In an effort to bolster the authority of the NPT, and to put pressure on the handful of countries that remain outside it, the other main nuclear suppliers now refuse to sell parts and materials to countries that do not accept full international checks on their nuclear industry. As a consequence, India, one of the NPT hold-outs suspected of having the bomb, had been finding it hard to get the enriched uranium it needed to refuel one of its nuclear reactors—until China sold it the stuff. The Indian deal may be a one-off, but China has long kept band nuclear company; it has worked closely with Pakistan, another NPT refusenik that has the bomb, helped fend off action by the U.N. Security Council against North Korea, which is thought to have cheated on its NPT promises in order to get one, and is expanding cooperation with Iran, which wants one.

In a similar vein, when the NPT was extended indefinitely this year, and the nuclear powers, including China, promised the "utmost restraint" in nuclear testing, China waited barely four days before setting off its next underground blast. China is by no means the only nuclear power equivocating over its test-ban promise, but its peculiar determination to have the right to conduct "peaceful nuclear explosions" (indistinguish-

able from nonpeaceful ones) could yet sink the proposed treaty.

Not all of this behavior has contravened the letter of the international rule book, though at times China seems to have willfully undermined its spirit. However, when it comes to the promise to abide by the restrictions of the MTCR, there is gathering evidence that China has systematically and deliberately broken its promises. China is not yet a member of the MTCR, but it agreed last year in a joint statement with America that it would not, in the future, contravene the MTCR's guidelines. This promise of correct behavior enabled America to lift some commercial sanctions on China's space industry. These had been imposed because, despite public denials, China had sold the parts for MTCR-busting missiles to Pakistan, and possibly others. Now evidence is accumulating that more Chinese missile parts are going to Pakistan; missile-guidance systems and clever machine-tools for making sophisticated missiles are also thought to be going to Iran. As always, it will be hard to come up with cast-iron proof that the agreed rules have been broken. But the evidence gathered so far is strong enough—and worrying enough—for China to be asked by America to explain itself. Once the proof is in, American law dictates that sanctions be applied forthwith.

The missile issue could not have reappeared at a more awkward moment. Relations between China and America are badly strained over President Clinton's decision earlier this year to allow the president of Taiwan—which China regards as a rebellious province only temporarily out of its control—to pay a private visit to the United States. Indeed, the two issues may yet become more dangerously entangled: at times in the past China has shown its displeasure when America has tilted towards Taiwan by deliberately stepping up military sales to the world's outlaw states, and may do so again.

Yet, however damaging the missile issue may seem, the greater harm would come from trying to duck it. The world has too much to lose by turning a blind eye to missile proliferation promoted by any country, let alone one the size of China. And this kind of proliferation, like the nuclear kind, is a threat to all. It should be dealt with by as many countries as possible, not just America. When America first imposed sanctions on China for its missile sales, European companies were among those competing to pick up the business that American companies were being asked to forgo. If, once again, it comes to sanctions on Chinese industries, Europe and Japan should lean just as hard on their companies as America does on its, to ensure that everyone toes the line against proliferation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, due to an unavoidable prescheduled speaking engagement in my district, I missed four votes. If I had been here I would have voted: "Nay" on rollcall vote 504—Cut National Trust for Historic Preservation; "Nay" on rollcall vote 509—Alter committee policy on the Mojave National Preserves; "Yea" on rollcall vote 510—To strike funding for 59 new vehicles and 2 airplanes for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service; and "Yea" on rollcall vote 511—Transferred \$2 million from salaries in Interior to Council for Historic Preservation.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF MONTPELIER ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an exceptional city located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. This year, the city of Montpelier will celebrate the 150th year of its founding.

Located in northwest Ohio along the banks of the St. Joseph River, the city dates from 1845 when Jesse Tucker and J.K. Bryner submitted the original plat map. The vision at its founding 150 years ago was to be a village where people live and work together and opportunities abound.

The same vision is true today. Montpelier is renowned throughout Ohio. The village voters have consistently supported the municipal park system and residents now enjoy a park that is the center of summertime activity. Also, the community has provided students in the Montpelier schools with three outstanding new athletic facilities in the past several years.

Montpelier is visited by thousands of tourists who come to enjoy theatrical productions of the Williams County Playhouse. The theater provides top quality entertainment in a setting that includes newly renovated seating and air-conditioning.

The friendly and caring attitude of the residents is shown in many, many ways. The community supports charitable activities through the annual United Fund campaign. The Montpelier Area Foundation is a growing trust fund that provides for improvements affecting the quality of life of its residents.

Mr. Speaker, anniversaries are a time to reflect upon past accomplishments. They are also a time to look toward new horizons. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the history and achievements of the city of Montpelier and encouraging its citizens to continue to uphold its impressive legacy.

BURMESE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER FREE AT LAST

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, on July 10, 1995, Aung San Suu Kyi stepped outside her house for the first time in 6 years. Since July 1989, Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the National League for Democracy [NLD] and a 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner, has been held incommunicado under house arrest by the military government, the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of Myanmar, formerly known as Burma.

Aung San Suu Kyi's detention was part of a persistent and ongoing pattern of human rights violations committed by the SLORC since they